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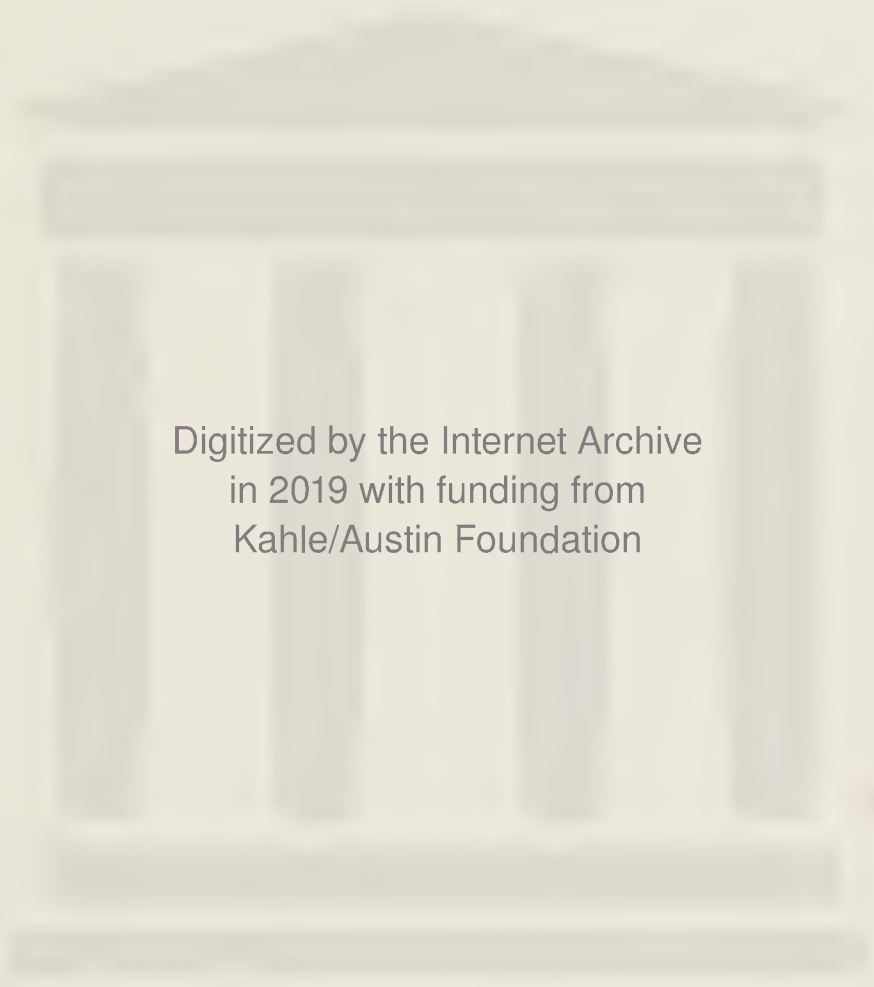
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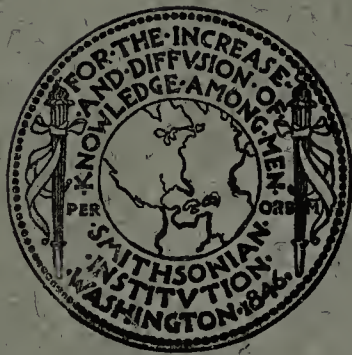
W. E. Taylor

Seventieth Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY

1952-1953



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

D. C.

SEVENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
1952-1953



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1954

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1953

Director.—MATTHEW W. STIRLING.

Associate Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Anthropologists.—H. B. COLLINS, Jr., PHILIP DRUCKER.

Ethnologist.—JOHN P. HARRINGTON.

Collaborators.—FRANCES DENSMORE, JOHN R. SWANTON, A. J. WARING, Jr.,
RALPH S. SOLECKI.

Scientific Illustrator.—E. G. SCHUMACHER.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Archeologists.—PAUL L. COOPER, ROBERT B. CUMMING, Jr., FRANKLIN FENENGA,
DONALD D. HARTLE, CARL F. MILLER, JOHN E. MILLS, G. HUBERT SMITH, RALPH
S. SOLECKI, ROBERT L. STEPHENSON, RICHARD P. WHEELER.

Geologist.—THEODORE E. WHITE.

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which provides ". . . to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

On January 28 Dr. M. W. Stirling, Director of the Bureau, left for Panama on the fourth National Geographic Society-Smithsonian Institution archeological expedition to Panama. From February 13 to March 1 the expedition was in Darién where 2 weeks were spent on the Sambu River studying the little-known Choco Indians. The fact that their territory was opened for settlement only 2 years ago offered unusual opportunity to study the beginnings of the acculturation process. Following this, Dr. Stirling spent a month in archeological work on the islands of the Gulf of Panama, with headquarters on Taboga Island. Excavations in shell-midden sites were conducted on Taboga and Taboguilla Islands and a large burial site in a rock shelter on Urabá was investigated. He spent the first half of April on Almirante Bay in the Province of Bocas del Toro where he examined midden and cave sites and made test excavations. He returned to Washington on April 20.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director of the Bureau, was occupied most of the year with the management of the River Basin Surveys, of which he is Director. In August he went to Lincoln, Nebr., to inspect the headquarters of the Missouri Basin project, whence, accompanied by Ralph D. Brown, chief of the Missouri Basin project, and Dr. Gordon C. Baldwin, archeologist from the Region 2 office of the National Park Service at Omaha, Nebr., he proceeded to the Harlan County Reservoir project in south-central Nebraska where he visited the excavating party from the Laboratory of Anthropology of the University of Nebraska, under the direction of Dr. John L. Champe. The work at the Harlan County Reservoir was

a cooperative undertaking between the Laboratory of Anthropology and the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. While there the party examined several sites which had been excavated during the summer or were then being dug. From Dr. Champe's camp the party proceeded to Medicine Creek Reservoir, near Cambridge, Nebr., where E. Mott Davis of the Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska, was carrying on another cooperative project, excavating a site containing material belonging in the Early Man category. From Medicine Creek Dr. Roberts and his associates went to Denver, Colo., where they conferred with officials in the regional office of the Bureau of Reclamation. From Denver they went to Laramie, Wyo., where they examined and studied a collection of specimens from excavations carried on by Dr. William Mulloy of the University of Wyoming at the Keyhole Reservoir. The latter work was also a cooperative project. From Laramie the party went to Cody, Wyo., where it spent 2 days at the Horner site where a joint party from the Smithsonian Institution and Princeton University, under the leadership of Dr. Waldo R. Wedel and Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen, was collecting interesting new evidence on one of the early hunting groups in the Plains area. From Cody, Dr. Roberts and his companions went to Billings, Mont., to confer with regional officials of the Bureau of Reclamation about the various projects underway or contemplated in that portion of the Missouri Basin. At Billings the party was joined by John L. Cotter from the Washington office of the National Park Service. From Billings, they went to the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota where they inspected the excavations being conducted by River Basin Surveys parties at the site of Fort Berthold II and an early historic Indian village on the top of a small butte near Elbowoods, N. Dak. The group then went on to Bismarck, N. Dak., where it examined and studied materials which had been collected by a party from the North Dakota State Historical Society at the site of the Indian village which was adjacent to Fort Berthold II. From Bismarck the party proceeded to Jamestown where the River Basin Surveys were excavating a village site and some mounds in the area to be flooded by the Jamestown Reservoir. It then proceeded to the Oahe Dam of the Oahe Reservoir near Pierre, S. Dak., where two River Basin Surveys groups were digging. One of the latter was at work in the remains of a fortified village a short distance above the dam while the other was occupied at an earlier site some miles upstream. From Pierre, Dr. Roberts and his associates went to the Fort Randall Reservoir where another River Basin Surveys party was digging in two sites. En route they stopped and inspected a site where the University of Kansas had carried on a cooperative excavation project during the earlier part of the season. From Fort Randall the group returned to the headquarters at Lincoln where

several days were spent in examining and studying collections coming in from the various field parties. At that time Dr. Roberts assisted Mr. Brown in preparing plans for the termination of the various field parties and for the fall and winter work at the laboratory in Lincoln.

Dr. Roberts returned to the field office at Lincoln in September following the accidental death of Mr. Brown, and for a period of 2 weeks took charge of the operations there, supervising the termination of the field projects and the return of personnel and equipment to the field headquarters. At that time he also reviewed and edited a number of preliminary reports on reconnaissance surveys, and approved them for mimeographing and distribution.

In December Dr. Roberts went to St. Louis to attend the annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and gave the retiring address as chairman of Section H, speaking on the subject "Progress in the Inter-Agency Archeological and Anthropological Salvage Program in the United States." In May he attended the meetings of the Society for American Archeology at Urbana, Ill., taking part in a number of discussions pertaining to the work in the Plains area. Later in the month he went to Lincoln, Nebr., to take part in a meeting of the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Field Committee. In January he completed a manuscript, "Earliest Men in America, Their Arrival and Spread in Late Pleistocene and Post Pleistocene Times," for the International Commission for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind. During the year Dr. Roberts received an alumni award from the University of Denver for distinguished service in the field of American archeology.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, continued his Eskimo studies and other Arctic activities. He continued to serve as a member of the National Research Council's Committee on International Relations in Anthropology and was appointed a member of the Permanent Council of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, to participate in planning for the next session of the Congress, to be held in Philadelphia in 1954.

As a member of the Board of Governors of the Arctic Institute of North America Dr. Collins attended several meetings of the Board and of the executive committee held in Montreal, Ottawa, and Washington. As chairman of the directing committee of the Arctic Bibliography, he continued to supervise the operation of this project and made arrangements with the Department of the Air Force for support of the work during the present and coming fiscal years and for the publication of the material assembled in 1952 and 1953. The Arctic Bibliography is being prepared for the Department of Defense by the Arctic Institute under contract with the Office of Naval Research. It describes, and indexes by topic and region, the contents of 24,000 publications in all fields of science relating to the Arctic and sub-

Arctic regions of America, Siberia, and Europe. About 40 percent of the material is in English, 30 percent in Russian, and the rest mainly in Scandinavian, Finnish, German, and French. The first 3 volumes of the Bibliography, of approximately 1,500 pages each, will be issued as a publication of the Department of the Army in July 1953. A fourth volume of the same size, representing the work of the past 2 years, was turned over to the printer at the end of the present fiscal year.

Dr. Collins participated in the preparation of a Program of History of America, which the Comisión de Historia of Mexico is organizing under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. In January he attended a meeting in Havana at which plans for the program were discussed, and prepared a paper on the subject assigned to him—the Arctic Area—which summarized existing knowledge of the archeology, ethnology, physical anthropology, and history of the Eskimo and Indian tribes of the American Arctic.

On June 23 Dr. Collins and his assistant, William E. Taylor, were flown by the R. C. A. F. from Montreal to Cornwallis Island in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago to conduct further archeological excavations for the National Museum of Canada and the Smithsonian Institution. The principal objective of the work is to obtain additional information on the prehistoric Dorset culture, traces of which were found there, with Thule culture remains, by Dr. Collins and Mr. Taylor in 1950 and 1951.

The beginning of the fiscal year found Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, engaged in the preparation of a study of the Abenaki Indians of Maine, Quebec, and formerly also of Vermont, who speak the nearest related living language to the extinct tongue of the Massachusetts Indians, in whose language the Eliot Bible was written. The two tongues were so closely akin that an Indian speaking one could with a little practice have understood the other. A complete treatise on the Abenaki has been assembled, including unique lists of the terms referring to their culture, and the material awaits completion of the typing to make it ready for the printer.

On December 20 Dr. Harrington proceeded to Santa Barbara, Calif., where he continued his studies of the Chumash Indians of the Santa Barbara Channel region. In 1542 the Cabrillo Expedition visited these shores, and, contrary to the custom of the time, put on record about 42 place names, nearly all of which can be identified. All the sites along the coast were visited. The coming of Cabrillo antedated that of the Pilgrim Fathers to what is now Massachusetts by nearly 80 years, and the Indian words written down are far older than any others recorded in California. During the four centuries which have elapsed since Cabrillo came, the language has evidently changed but little. Through good fortune Dr. Harrington was able to locate the

long-looked-for chapel of Saxpilil and to identify the site of the village of Coloc. On April 20, 1953, he returned to Washington.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Philip Drucker, anthropologist, was in Washington continuing his studies of Meso-American archeology. During the latter part of the summer he began preparations for an acculturational study in southeast Alaska. On September 30 he left Washington for Juneau, Alaska, where he began his investigation of the development and function of the highly interesting intertribal organization of Alaskan Indians known as the Alaska Native Brotherhood. In November he had the good fortune to be invited to attend the annual convention of this organization at Hoonah, Alaska, in the role of an observer. On the first of December he returned to Washington and began preparation of a report on the study just completed.

Shortly after the first of the year Dr. Drucker went to Mexico, D. F., where he conferred with officials of the Mexican Government and obtained the necessary permits to enable him to carry out a program of archeological reconnaissance in the Olmec area of western Tabasco and southern Veracruz. This research project was sponsored jointly by the Smithsonian Institution and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. At the end of January he departed for the field where he continued his investigations until the middle of May. He returned to Mexico City to make arrangements for the exportation of the ceramic samples collected in the course of the survey, the study of which should make it possible to identify as to culture affiliation each of the 70-some-odd archeological sites discovered and tested in the course of the trip. On June 10 he left for Washington, D. C.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS¹

(Report prepared by FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.)

As in previous years the investigations of the River Basin Surveys were carried on in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and various State and local institutions. During the fiscal year 1952-53 the work was financed by a transfer of \$122,700 from the National Park Service to the Smithsonian Institution. Included were \$111,065 for investigations in the Missouri Basin and \$11,635 for all other areas where projects were underway. An additional \$50,294 in carryover of previous funds was also available for the Missouri Basin, making a total of \$161,359 for that area. The over-all total for the fiscal year, including an unexpended balance of \$3,390, was \$172,994. That amount was approxi-

¹ See article by Dr. Roberts in 1951 Smithsonian Report, pp. 351-383, for a 5-year summary of the River Basin Surveys work.

mately 26 percent less than for the preceding year and necessitated a corresponding reduction in operations.

Field investigations consisted of reconnaissance or surveys for locating archeological sites and paleontological deposits that will be affected by construction work, or are located in areas that will be flooded, and the excavation of sites that previous survey parties had observed and recorded. Following the trend of the preceding year there was much greater emphasis on excavation because the survey parties had in large measure caught up with the general program and there were fewer proposed reservoir areas requiring preliminary study. Reconnaissance parties visited 6 new reservoir basins located in 3 States. Further surveys were made in 7 reservoir areas where some preliminary studies had previously been carried on. They were in 5 different States. At the end of the fiscal year excavations were completed or were underway in 6 reservoir basins in 4 States. During the course of the year there were nine excavating parties in the field. Four of them were in areas where there had been no digging previously. The other five continued investigations at reservoir projects where work was started during prior field seasons. A paleontological party collected materials and made geologic studies in 4 reservoir basins in 3 States. By June 30, 1953, reservoir areas where archeological surveys had been made or excavations carried on since the start of the program in 1946 totaled 241 in 27 States. One lock project and four canal areas were also investigated. The survey parties have located and recorded 3,469 archeological sites, and of that number 852 have been recommended for excavation or limited testing. Preliminary appraisal reports were completed for all the reservoirs surveyed, and where additional reconnaissance has resulted in the discovery of further sites supplemental reports have been prepared. Some of those finished during the fiscal year, together with others completed toward the end of the previous year, were mimeographed for limited distribution to the cooperating agencies. In the course of the year 23 such reports were issued. The total number distributed since the start of the program is 172. The variance between that figure and the total number of reservoirs investigated is partially attributable to the fact that in a number of cases a whole series of reservoirs occurring in a basin or subbasin has been included in a single report. Other completed manuscripts had not yet been mimeographed at the end of the year. Excavations carried on during the year brought the total for reservoir projects where such investigations have been made to 42 located in 17 different States. The results of certain phases of some of that work have appeared in various scientific journals, and Bulletin 154 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, River Basin Surveys Papers, containing 6 reports, was ready for release on June 30, 1953. Detailed technical reports on 10 additional excavation projects have

been completed and are ready for publication. Paleontological surveys have been made in 121 reservoir areas. Archeological work has also been done in 88 of them and the remaining 33 will eventually be visited by archeological parties. The total of all reservoir basins surveyed, including those where archeological studies are still to be made, is 273.

The reservoir projects that had been surveyed for archeological remains, as of June 30, 1953, were distributed by States as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 20; Colorado, 24; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 11; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 15; Nebraska, 28; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 13; Ohio, 2; Oklahoma, 7; Oregon, 27; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 19; Virginia, 2; Washington, 11; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 21. Excavations have been made or were being made in reservoir basins in: California, 5; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 4; Kansas, 3; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 4; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 3; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 1; Wyoming, 2. Only the work of the River Basin Surveys or that in which there was direct cooperation with local institutions is included in the foregoing figures. Projects that were in direct cooperation with the National Park Service or were carried on by local institutions alone are not included because complete information about them was not available.

The River Basin Surveys continued to receive extensive and helpful cooperation during the year from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, and various State and local institutions. Detailed maps of the reservoirs under investigation were supplied by the agency concerned and at a number of projects temporary office and laboratory rooms, as well as dwelling facilities, were provided. For survey work in Tennessee guides and transportation were furnished by the Corps of Engineers and the same source made transportation available at a series of excavations in Georgia. The work of the River Basin Surveys men was made much easier by the assistance of the field personnel of the other agencies and their accomplishments were much greater than they would have been without that help. As in other years, the National Park Service functioned as the liaison between the various agencies both in Washington and in the field. Through its several regional offices it secured information about the locations for dams and reservoirs and data on their construction priorities. The National Park Service also was mainly responsible for the preparation of estimates and justifications and procurement of funds for carrying on the program. The enthusiastic cooperation of Park Service personnel was a definite aid in all phases of the operations.

The main office in Washington directed and supervised the work in the east and south, while that in the Missouri Basin was under the supervision of a field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr. The materials collected by survey and excavating parties in the east and south were processed in Washington. Those from the Missouri Basin were handled at the Lincoln laboratory.

Washington office.—The main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., throughout the year. Carl F. Miller and Ralph S. Solecki, archeologists, were based on that office, although Solecki was transferred to the Missouri Basin Project early in July and continued there until October when he returned to Washington. Late in November he was granted leave of absence to accept a Fulbright Scholarship for archeological investigations in Iraq. He was appointed a collaborator of the Smithsonian Institution and from March until the end of June conducted excavations financed jointly by the Iraq Government and the Smithsonian Institution.

At the start of the fiscal year Mr. Miller was in the office working on material obtained the latter part of the previous year at the John H. Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Island) on the Roanoke River in southern Virginia. During July he spent several days inspecting a site near Cambridge, Md., where a large mound attributable to the Adena culture was being destroyed by a housing development. In August he made a brief survey of the Demopolis Reservoir basin on the Warrior River in Alabama and checked on several sites in the Grenada Reservoir on the Yalobusha River in Mississippi. In October he took part in the Southeastern Archeological Conference held at Macon, Ga., and in November made all arrangements for the annual meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation which met in Washington. During the autumn months he completed his technical report on the excavations that he made at the Fort Lookout Trading Post site in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin in South Dakota while on loan to the Missouri Basin Project the previous year. He also finished certain revisions in the completed technical report on work at the Allatoona Reservoir on the Etowah River in Georgia. He revised a paper on Indian pottery types of Pissaseck, Va., for publication in the *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences*. Late in December Mr. Miller visited the Bluestone Reservoir on New River near Hinton, W. Va., to ascertain the exact status of the reservoir pool and what the situation was with respect to sites that had been recommended for excavation and testing when a survey was made of the area in 1948. During January and February he studied materials from his excavations at the John H. Kerr Reservoir and worked on his technical report for that project. From March 9 to June 6 he conducted excavations at four sites in the Jim Woodruff Reservoir area on the Flint

River in southern Georgia, and gave a number of talks on the River Basin Surveys program before local groups both in Georgia and northern Florida.

Dr. Theodore E. White, geologist, divided his time between the Washington office and the Missouri Basin. From November 12, 1952, to March 30, 1953, he was in Washington, cleaning, cataloging, and identifying the small mammals he had collected during the field season. In addition he identified three lots of bone from archeological sites in the Columbia Basin and one lot from a site excavated by a cooperating agency in the Missouri Basin. He completed a series of five papers on "Observations on the Butchering Technique of Some Aboriginal People" and was a joint author, with C. M. Barber, of a sixth. All have been submitted for publication in *American Antiquity*. He also finished a manuscript, "Endocrine Glands and Evolution, No. 3," for the journal *Evolution*. Two other papers, "Lithology, Distribution and Correlation of the Alachua Formation of Florida" and "Lithology, Distribution and Correlation of the Bone Valley Formation of Florida," were submitted to the Committee on the Nomenclature and Correlation of North American Continental Tertiary. Three papers by Dr. White were published during the year. They were: "A Method of Calculating the Dietary Percentage of Various Food Animals Utilized by Aboriginal Peoples," *American Antiquity*, vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 396-98; "Collecting Osteological Material," *Plains Archeological Conference News Letter*, vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 3-7; and "Studying Osteological Material," *ibid.*, pp. 8-15.

Alabama.—An archeological reconnaissance of the Demopolis Reservoir basin on the Warrior River made August 5-7, 1952, showed that although archeological remains are present in the area they would be little affected by flooding in the bottomlands. No excavations were recommended for the project.

Georgia.—During the period from March 9 to June 6, 1953, surveys and excavations were carried on along the Flint River, in southern Georgia, in a portion of the area that will be flooded by the Jim Woodruff Dam situated in the Apalachicola River, just below the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, in northern Florida. Carl F. Miller completely excavated 2 sites, partially excavated 2 others, and located 25 sites not previously listed by the University of Georgia when it made the preliminary survey there. One of the excavated sites, Montgomery Fields (9Dr10), was basically Weeden Island in its relationships but contained a number of traits not previously reported for that culture. The floor pattern of a fairly large rectangular structure that had been formed by individual posts, each set in its own hole, was uncovered, and outlines of a number of small circular structures suggesting the same type of construction were found. The large feature probably was a dwelling, while the smaller ones were either

sweat houses or menstrual huts. There were some 30 midden or roasting pits associated with the house remains. One dog burial was found but no human remains. Underlying the Weeden Island material was a nonceramic level characterized by stone artifacts in which projectile points were the predominant form. The latter differ from previously known types from preceramic levels in the area and may indicate a separate culture. A slightly different variant of Weeden Island culture was found at the Lusk Springs site (9Dr21), which was thoroughly tested but not completely excavated.

The second site was on the south bank of the Flint River $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hutchinson's Ferry Landing. An extensive deposit of shells located there had been recorded as a single site (9Dr29) but actually proved to be two (designated A and B). Unit A was found to contain a straight Weeden Island II component, while Unit B represented a Weeden Island I component with an underlying deposit of Santa Rosa-Swift Creek materials. About 150 yards east of 9Dr29 early spring floodwaters in the Flint River exposed another small site (9Dr37). The deposits at that location were widely scattered and had very little depth. From various eroded pits and subsequent test digging, however, a series of Deptford, Swift Creek, and Weeden Island I potsherds were recovered, which makes possible the placing of the site in the cultural sequence for the area. During the course of his surveys Mr. Miller joined in the search for the historically significant location of Apalachicola Fort or Cherokeeechee's Fort at the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. That town was established in 1716 by the Apalachicola when, as a result of the Yamasee war, they moved back from the Savannah River in South Carolina to the territory they had formerly occupied in southern Georgia. Their chief at that time was named Cherokeeechee or "Cherokee Killer," and his town frequently goes by the same designation. Not many years later the group withdrew to a new location farther up the Chattahoochee. Mr. Miller tested one site tentatively identified as that of the fort but did not find evidence to support such a possibility.

During the period that Mr. Miller was working in the Jim Woodruff area Joseph R. Caldwell, archeologist of the National Park Service, was digging at a productive site on the Chattahoochee River known as Fairchild's Landing. Considerable new material was found there in a series of stratified shell deposits. Several phases of the Weeden Island culture are represented, and at one end of the site were some early historic remains. Caldwell's data and those of Miller should serve as cross checks and definitely establish all Weeden Island characteristics for the area. In the region adjacent to Fairchild's Landing Mr. Caldwell observed evidence of a possible historic Indian site which may represent one of the several "Fowl Towns" mentioned in various documents. Mr. Caldwell also took part in the search for Apalachi-

cola. Dr. Mark F. Boyd, of the Florida Historical Society, through an agreement between the National Park Service and the Society, made a historic-site survey of the whole reservoir basin, working in conjunction with Miller and Caldwell in a number of instances. Dr. Arthur Kelly, of the University of Georgia, cooperated in all the recent activities, giving Caldwell and Miller the benefit of the knowledge he obtained while making a general survey of the Jim Woodruff area in previous years. He also helped Dr. Boyd with his historic-sites investigations.

During June excavations were carried on by Ripley P. Bullen in the small portion of the Jim Woodruff Reservoir lying in Florida, under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Florida State Museum of the University of Florida. Mr. Bullen and his party dug one site near the dam, finding four superimposed occupation levels separated by sterile zones. The bottom level yielded quantities of lithic materials and definitely represented a preceramic culture. The next higher cultural layer contained sherds from fiber-tempered pottery, fragments from steatite vessels, and numerous stone artifacts. The latter, Mr. Bullen reported, constitute many times the number of previously documented worked-stone specimens from the fiber-tempered period in all Florida. The third occupation level was found to belong to the Deptford cultural horizon. The upper layer contained village remains of the Fort Walton period. Associated with that occupation were four "specialized" pits containing charred kernels of corn. The evidence from the site will be extremely important to Florida archeology because it is the first place that a fiber-tempered complex has been found in situ in west Florida and is only the second place where undisturbed Fort Walton village material has been available for extensive study. Investigations at three other sites produced materials that will help in filling the gap between the Deptford and Fort Walton periods at the large site. One of the three indicated a Weeden Island period and another a Kolomoki complex. That is the first time "pure" Kolomoki remains have been found in Florida.

Mississippi.—The Grenada Reservoir area on the Yalobusha River in Mississippi had been surveyed for archeological remains during a previous fiscal year by the University of Mississippi operating under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. Upon the completion of that survey 4 of the 51 sites found were recommended for excavation. To determine whether digging there was more essential than in some other areas, several of the sites were examined during August 25–27, 1952. It was finally decided that the meager funds available for digging might be used to better advantage in districts where less was known about the cultural manifestations, particularly so since there is a considerable number of sites in the Grenada basin that will not be affected and can be investigated at some future date.

Missouri Basin.—The Missouri Basin Project continued to operate throughout fiscal 1953 from the field headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr. Ralph D. Brown served as chief of the project from July 1 to September 7, when he died as the result of an accident. On September 22, Robert L. Stephenson, who had been on leave from the River Basin Surveys' staff, returned to active duty and was assigned to the supervision of the project, serving as acting chief throughout the remainder of the year. In the interval from September 7 to 22, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., was in direct charge of the Lincoln office. Activities during the year were concerned with all four phases of the salvage program. There were preliminary surveys; excavations; processing of the collections obtained from the digging, analyses and study of the materials, and the preparation of general and technical manuscripts on the results; and the publication and dissemination of scientific and popular reports. Most of the work was in the second and third phases. Much of phase 1 was finished in previous years and phase 4 will not get into full swing until more of phase 3 is completed. At the start of the year there was a permanent staff for the Missouri Basin Project of 20 persons. In addition there were 4 temporary part-time employees assisting in the laboratory. Through July and August and part of September 6 temporary assistant archeologists, 60 temporary student laborers, and 25 local nonstudent laborers were employed in the field. During the summer season 11 of the regular staff were also engaged in fieldwork. As the surveys and excavations were brought to a close the temporary employees were gradually laid off and by the first of November only the permanent staff of 20 and a temporary draftsman-illustrator were on the rolls. In May it became evident that a much more limited budget would be available for 1954 and that a reduction in force would be necessary. Consequently by the close of the day's work on June 30 the staff had been reduced to 11 persons.

On May 18 and 19 the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, consisting of representatives from all the agencies of the Department of the Interior concerned with the over-all Missouri Basin program, held its 61st regular meeting at the River Basin Surveys' headquarters on the campus of the University of Nebraska, at the invitation of the Missouri Basin Project and the Laboratory of Anthropology of the University. The first session was devoted to routine business, but during the evening of May 18 the members visited the Surveys' laboratory located in the business section of Lincoln and heard Mr. Stephenson explain in detail the mechanics of the field and laboratory work of the salvage program. A series of exhibits of fossil specimens, objects from historic sites, Indian-site artifacts, and methods of pottery reconstruction was used to illustrate portions of Mr. Stephenson's talk. The visitors were also shown the entire process of han-

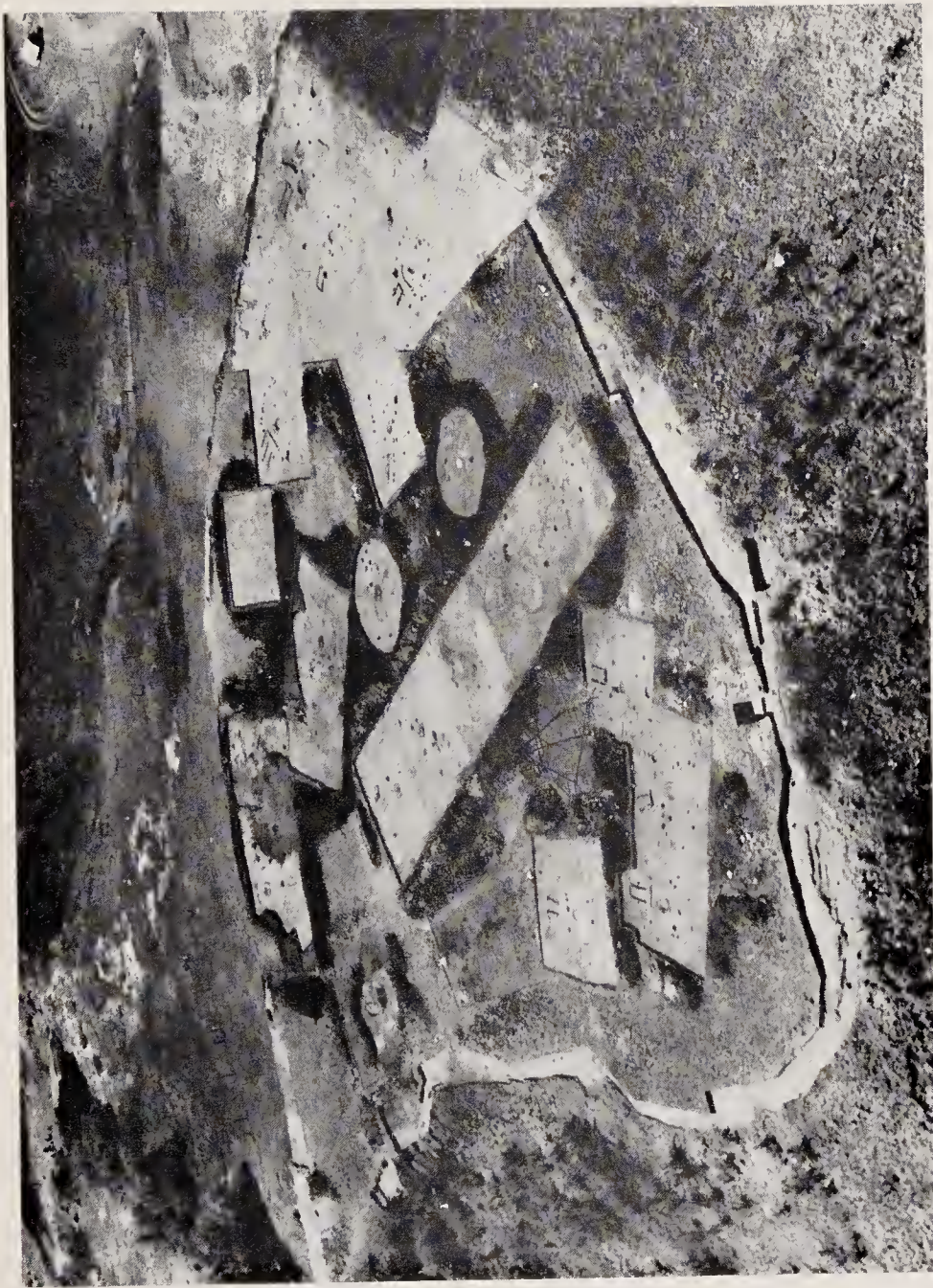
dling materials from the time they arrive from the field until their analysis and study have been completed and the covering report has been written. Most of the session on May 19 was devoted to a presentation of the work and results of the Inter-Agency Archeological and Paleontological Program. Howard W. Baker, regional director of the National Park Service, Region 2, at Omaha, Nebr., served as chairman. Frederick H. Johnson, secretary of the independent-advisory Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains, sketched briefly the general background and importance of the recovery program and explained the activities and purpose of his committee. Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., then discussed the Smithsonian Institution's part in the program as a whole, both from the standpoint of the Missouri Basin and other areas throughout the country. Dr. Gordon C. Baldwin, archeologist, Region 2, National Park Service, explained the part his organization has played, told what had been accomplished as of that date, and outlined the needs for the future in a 6-year program. Robert L. Stephenson told about the plans for the remainder of the fiscal year in the Missouri Basin and explained the reasons for the proposed projects. Dr. C. Bertrand Schultz, director of the Nebraska State Museum of the University of Nebraska, summarized the work that his institution had been carrying on as a cooperative effort in the paleontological phase of the investigations and stressed the need for such studies in a proper understanding of the Missouri Basin. Dr. John L. Champe, director of the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, commented on the status of archeology in the Plains area before the salvage program was started and spoke about the current activities from the viewpoint of the cooperating institutions. The historical aspects of the program were presented by Merrill Mattes, regional historian of the Region 2 office, National Park Service. He outlined the historical background for the area, described the current activities and the methods used in making the studies, and made clear the relationship between that subject and those discussed by the other speakers. As a result of the session the members of the Committee undoubtedly left Lincoln with a much better understanding of the salvage program and its aims.

During the year 10 field parties operated in the Missouri Basin. One of them made a series of extensive tests in 4 archeological sites, while 7 were primarily occupied in conducting full-scale excavations in 19 sites. In connection with that work, however, some reconnaissance was carried on in the areas where their investigations were underway. One of the parties was concerned mainly with archeological surveys and another with paleontological studies. The excavations were in 2 reservoir areas in North Dakota, 2 in South Dakota, and 2 in Kansas. The survey party operated in 5 reservoir areas in Kansas, 3 of them being covered for the first time and 2 being revisited

for further checking. The paleontological party worked in 1 reservoir area in Montana, 1 in North Dakota, and 1 in South Dakota. It also visited another project in North Dakota to examine a specimen reported from the Upper Cretaceous deposits there. During July and August 1952, 3 aerial photographic missions were flown over 12 reservoir areas. In all, 5,000 air miles were flown and 62 objectives were photographed. The latter included excavated archeological sites, sites to be excavated, dams and reservoir construction features, and the general topography of the areas to be covered by the ground surveys. The plane used was the personal property of one of the staff archeologists and the pictures were taken by the staff photographer.

The reservoir basins where reconnaissance work was carried on were: The Kirwin, on the north fork of the Solomon River, where 4 additional archeological sites were located and recorded; the Webster, on the south fork of the Solomon, where 3 were found; Tuttle Creek, on the Big Blue River, with 118; Glen Elder, on the Solomon River, with 17; and Wilson, on the Saline River, with 18. On the basis of the evidence obtained, it is apparent that no additional studies will be needed in the Kirwin and Webster areas. At Tuttle Creek, however, there is important material and 10 of the sites have been recommended for future excavation. Included in the 10 are 4 historic sites which are of special significance with respect to the early exploration and settlement of that section of the West. Of the 17 sites recorded for the Glen Elder, 6 small ones gave evidence of being extremely important because they contain materials thus far not observed in the area and they have been recommended for complete excavation. At the Wilson Reservoir 6 of the 18 sites were found to be significant from the standpoint of their relationship to one of the pre-Columbian cultures which thus far is imperfectly known. Two of the sites are caves, probably containing dry materials, and should yield types of artifacts rarely preserved in open sites. One of the recommended sites may prove to be of considerable importance because materials there are eroding from a terrace bank and appear to belong to one of the early occupations in the Plains area. Parties working in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin in South Dakota located 2 new sites, while those operating in the Oahe basin in the same State found 180. At the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota 3 new sites were found. The total of new sites observed and recorded in the Missouri Basin during the fiscal year was 339.

In the Garrison Reservoir basin on the main stem of the Missouri River above Bismarck, N. Dak., 2 field parties conducted archeological excavations in 3 of the 147 known there. During July and August and part of September one party dug in the remains of Fort Berthold II. The work at that location falls into the historic category, but it



Remains of Indian village on top of Night-Walker's Butte in the Garrison Reservoir Area, N. Dak. Traces of 27 earth lodges and surrounding palisade were uncovered at that location by River Basin Surveys operations.



Aerial view of the excavations of the River Basin Surveys at the site of Fort Berthold II. Locations of bastions at two diagonally opposite corners of the palisade are clearly shown. Dark strip across center of enclosure indicates area still to be excavated when photograph was made. Field party camp in upper right corner of picture.

is important because the fort was established in connection with the large Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara village, called Like-a-Fishhook, which was occupied from about 1845 to 1890. The remains of the Indian village were studied by parties from the North Dakota State Historical Society under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, but much information was needed with respect to the fort and the evidence it might contain bearing on the relationships between the Indians and the Whites. Fort Berthold was originally built in 1858 as a trading post and was known as Fort Atkinson. Its name was changed in 1862, and from 1863 to 1867 it served as a military post. Later it became the agency for the three tribes living in the adjacent village. While there is fairly extensive documentary evidence about the military and trading post, there are many gaps in the record and the archeological excavations contributed information which will help to complete the story of the activities there. About 75 percent of the fort, including the stockade line and two bastions, was excavated. Plans call for further work there during fiscal 1954.

In July and August one party excavated the site of a fortified village on the top of a small butte on the north bank of the Missouri about 10 miles above Fort Berthold. The site is known by the name Night-Walker's Butte in the Bull Pasture because there is an Indian tradition to the effect that a Hidatsa chief by the name of Night-Walker broke away from the main tribe and led his band to the top of a butte where he built a village. Two other sites in the area are also in somewhat similar locations, and which of the three actually was the Night-Walker village is open to question. Nothing found during the excavations throws any light on the problem. The floor areas of 27 earth lodges were uncovered; 29 fire pits, 26 cache pits, 10 roasting pits, and 2 sweat lodges were dug; and approximately three-fourths of the stockade which encircled the edge of the butte was traced. Materials found there suggest that the village was built about or shortly before 1800. The excavations were completed and the detailed technical report on the results was well in progress at the end of the year.

In September the party that worked on the butte investigated the remains of an earth lodge across the river from the village site. It was called Grandmother's Lodge and was the traditional dwelling place of one of the Mandan or Hidatsa supernatural beings who was believed to be the patroness of gardens and crops. The ceremonial lodge, which was only partially excavated, appears to have been rectangular in floor plan and may be older than any other lodge thus far reported for that area. At least one additional lodge and probably several others are present at the site and further work is planned for it during fiscal 1954. That particular location provides an excellent opportunity for comparing evidence obtained through archeo-

logical investigations with the legendary story which is a part of the myths of the Indians in that district.

At the Jamestown Reservoir on the James River in eastern North Dakota one field party continued excavations started toward the close of the previous year. By the end of the season in September it had dug in 5 of the 28 known archeological sites which will be flooded by that reservoir. Two of the sites were burial mounds attributable to the Woodland culture, one was a campsite consisting of a series of boulder-lined depressions strung along the crest of a low bluff, one was a burial pit exposed by a power shovel in the borrow area directly west of the dam, and the other comprised the remains of an Indian village. The floors of four circular houses and a small sweat lodge were uncovered at the latter location. The site covers more than 2 acres and only about 10 percent of it was investigated. A few metal objects and the potsherds found there suggest that the village had Mandan affiliations or at least trade relations with that group and that it was occupied during the first half of the eighteenth century.

In the Oahe Reservoir Basin in South Dakota two parties continued investigations started toward the end of the preceding fiscal year. Excavations were carried on in 4 of the known 318 sites in the basin. At the Black Widow site (39ST3), the location of an extensive earth-lodge village of many scattered houses, about 30 miles upstream from the dam on the west side of the Missouri, evidence of two occupations was found. One period was prior to contact with the whites and the other was during the eighteenth century. During July, August, and September numerous cache pits, a refuse mound, and extensive areas of village surface were dug and four house floors were cleared. Three of the houses belonged to the early period, while the other was of the later occupation. The fourth house was superimposed upon cache pits of the early occupation. All four houses were circular in outline but there were conspicuous architectural differences between the three older examples and the one late form. Materials from the site suggest that the older level had its closest affiliations with the Myers site (39ST10), where the South Dakota Archeological Commission did some excavating in 1949, and with one of the three components in the Cheyenne River site (39ST1), which was partially excavated by a Missouri Basin Project party in the summer of 1951. The later period of occupation appears to be Arikara, although historic documentation for the site seemingly is not known. The same party exhumed a single flexed burial which was about to be destroyed by erosion at a multicomponent site (39ST23) not far from the Black Widow site. Part of the skeleton was missing and there were no mortuary offerings accompanying it.

The second excavating party concentrated its efforts in the immediate vicinity of the dam. It completed excavations started at the

Indian Creek site (39ST15) the previous year, made a series of tests at the Mathison site (39ST16), and did extensive digging at the Buffalo Pasture site (39ST6). At the Indian Creek site, which lies on the line of the proposed discharge channel for the Oahe Reservoir, two house floors were cleared. One, probably a ceremonial structure, was 50 feet in diameter. It contained a raised earthen platform or altar, covered with mud plaster, along the wall opposite the entryway. Beside the altar was a buffalo-skull shrine. Only about 1 percent of that site was excavated, but since it was evident that there would be some delay in the construction of the discharge channel, further efforts were deferred until a later field season. The Mathison site, also on the line of the discharge channel, is stratified and the tests showed it contains data on several different Indian periods. In addition it probably was the location of Fort Galpin, one of the frontier posts. Most of the activity during July, August, and early September was at the Buffalo Pasture site 1 mile upstream from the right wing of the dam on the west bank of the river. A large fortified earth-lodge village had been located there. Four earth lodges, the cross section of the defensive ditch or moat, and over 210 linear feet of the palisade wall inside the moat were excavated. One of the lodges proved to be a ceremonial house and contained an excellent example of an altar with bison-skull offerings. Although only about 8 percent of the site was excavated there was an unusually large yield of artifacts. Included in the materials are over 100 restorable pottery vessels, which is a rare find so far as the Plains area is concerned. The material and information from Buffalo Pasture rounds out and helps to clarify that obtained from two sites, Dodd (39ST30) and Phillips Ranch (39ST14), between it and the dam which were dug during previous seasons.

While the River Basin Surveys parties were working in the Oahe area in the summer of 1952 the South Dakota Archeological Commission and the W. H. Over Museum of the University of South Dakota carried on excavations at the Thomas Riggs site (39HU1) under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. On two previous occasions the W. H. Over Museum had worked there but had not completed its investigations. During the 1952 season its party, under the leadership of Dr. Wesley R. Hurt, Jr., excavated the remains of five houses and dug a long trench through the village area. Evidence found there indicates that the village was occupied at about A. D. 1500 and that it probably did not have more than 200 inhabitants at any one time. Just what the relationship between it and later Arikara or Mandan communities may have been is still to be determined.

The two parties, one for Indian and one for historical sites, working in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin continued the operations started toward the end of the preceding year. During the field season excava-

tions were carried on in 6 of the 53 known sites which will be inundated. At the start of the year the Indian-site party was centering its activities in village remains where considerable digging had been done the previous field season. At that location, the Oldham site (39CH7), there was evidence for three periods of occupation. The latest was an earth-lodge village with palisade and moat where most of the digging was done during the 1951 season, the middle period was an earth-lodge village with a palisade but no moat, and the earliest was an occupation level underlying both of the others. At the start of the 1952 field season, in May, activities were centered on the portion of the site representing the middle period. Beginning with the new fiscal year attention was turned to the area where there was some overlap between the remains of the last two periods. During the course of the digging 2 earth lodges, 3 drying racks, 2 infant burials, 270 feet of stockade, including 1 bastion, 76 pits, most of which were cache pits, and numerous fire pits were uncovered. Tubular copper beads were found in one of the infant burials. The specimen yield from the site was great and study of the material shows that when the results are completely tabulated there will be much new information about the material culture of the people who inhabited that area. The middle period apparently correlates with what is known as the Great Oasis Aspect in Minnesota. Although less than half of the site was excavated, sufficient data were obtained to warrant stopping the work in August and moving the laborers to a new location. The latter, the Hitchell site (39CH45), consisted of the remains of a semipermanent village characterized by circular, hutlike, pole-framed structures which probably were covered with skins or brush. The site was stratified and preliminary analysis of the materials from it indicates that it was related to the latest and the earliest periods at the Oldham site. While work was underway at the Hitchell site some of the laborers, under the supervision of a field assistant, dug 1,698 feet of test trenches at the Pease Creek site (39CH5) several miles downstream. The evidence revealed by the trenches shows that there were two occupations. The latest was by a group using the location mainly as a camping area, while the earlier presumably had a more permanent type of settlement. Pottery found there suggests Upper Republican and Nebraska cultural influences. The artifact complex as a whole is unique in the Fort Randall area. During the summer season additional testing was carried on at a campsite (39CH51) where some digging had been done during a previous year. Those investigations completed the studies at that location. The activities of the Fort Randall Indian party were brought to a close in late September.

During July the historic-site party completed the excavation of the Fort Whetstone site (39GR4) on the west bank of the Missouri River near the mouth of Whetstone Creek. The palisade was traced

and the outlines of the buildings that stood inside the fortification were followed. Exact dimensions of the fort and buildings were obtained, as were some of the constructional features of the interior of the buildings. All wooden structures had been burned, and evidence indicates that the post was destroyed shortly after abandonment in 1872. About 90 percent of the site was excavated and no additional work will be required there. A number of discrepancies found between the various features revealed by the digging and a plan of the fort drawn in 1871 raised a number of puzzling historical problems. About 500 yards northwest of the fort the remains of a "Missouri Dugout" were found and excavated. At the end of July the party moved to the Fort Randall site (39GR15) on the west bank of the Missouri River half a mile southeast of the Fort Randall military post. Work there showed that the remains were those of a brick kiln, which probably belonged to the period of Fort Randall I. The remains of the kiln and features associated with it were completely excavated and the party left the Fort Randall Reservoir area at the end of August, proceeding to the Kirwin Reservoir in Kansas.

During the 1952 field season work was also carried on in the Fort Randall area by the Nebraska State Historical Society and the University of Kansas under cooperative agreements with the National Park Service. The Historical Society party under the direction of Marvin F. Kivett continued excavations in two sites (39LM26 and 39LM27) located along the highway a short distance east of Oacoma and about 2 miles west of Chamberlain, S. Dak. Some digging was also done at a site (39LM81) 10½ miles upriver from Chamberlain. The work at the first two locations, which was completed, showed evidence of a historic Siouan occupation underlain by an earth-lodge village belonging to what has been called the Fort Thompson focus. The third site was found to have three components, historic Siouan, a level producing a simple-stamped type of pottery which has not yet been culturally correlated, and an earlier Woodland occupation. The University of Kansas party under Dr. Carlyle S. Smith spent a third season at the Talking Crow site (39BF3) about 3½ miles below Fort Thompson, S. Dak. During the three seasons at the site 9 houses were completely excavated, 4 were partially excavated, and 14 were tested to obtain their dimensions and samples of materials from them. Stratigraphic tests were made in three refuse mounds, trenches were dug across the surrounding fortification on four sides of the site, two long trenches were cut through areas between the houses, and numerous other test pits and trenches were dug. From the data obtained it appears that the site had four components. The latest was Siouan dating from shortly after the Civil War. Prior to that was the last occupation by earth-lodge-building people, probably the Arikara, during the period when European trade goods were beginning to

appear in the area. Preceding that was an occupation which just antedated the introduction of trade goods. The earliest occupation was definitely prehistoric in age and its cultural affinities seem to have been widespread. The latest component appears to correlate with one phase of Kivett's Oacoma sites and with the Indian Creek site in the Oahe area. The one just preceding seems to equate with an older phase at Kivett's sites and with the latest component at the Oldham site. The next to the oldest component correlates with the older level at the Black Widow site in the Oahe area, but there is still some question as to the relationship of the first occupation at Talking Crow.

In the Kirwin Reservoir basin in Kansas the historic-sites party, which had moved from the Fort Randall area, spent the period from September 2 to 20 excavating the remains of Camp Kirwan, an old frontier post located on the right bank of the Solomon River in Phillips County. The site (14PH6) was completely excavated and the palisade line was traced as an intrusive trench in the soil.

An archeological party spent 3 weeks in June 1953 testing sites at the Tuttle Creek Reservoir in Kansas. During that period work was carried on at four sites; three of them were in the spillway construction area, and one in the general construction area for the dam. Two of them had been severely damaged by the cut for the spillway, while the others were in immediate danger of destruction by further activities. One of the sites in the spillway line (14PO14) was an earth and stone mound approximately 26 feet in diameter with a maximum height of 1½ feet. The mound contained a burial pit with skeletal remains occurring at two levels. The original interment of at least three bodies apparently had been dug into to make room for subsequent burial of three, possibly four, more bodies. In both levels there was one articulated skeleton in a semiflexed position. Stone implements, copper beads, and fragmentary bits of copper sheeting were found with the bones. At some distance from the pit the remains of an extended burial without a skull were found. It had no accompanying mortuary offering. Indications were that the skull had been removed by some earlier digger and also that the interment was a later intrusion in the mound. In general appearance the mound suggested relationship to others in the Tuttle Creek, Glen Elder, and Wilson Reservoir basins. They have not as yet been assigned to any culture but may well have Woodland affiliations. The extended burial possibly is attributable to the Kansa, as it had certain similarities to others found elsewhere which presumably were made by that tribe. Furthermore, materials collected from two occupation areas nearby indicate a late occupancy, and since a historic Kansa village is known to have existed in the immediate area it seems likely that they may also have lived at those locations. As a matter of fact, the two sites (14PO12 and 14PO13)

may represent parts of a single large occupational area as one is on the eastern edge of the spillway and one is on the western edge of it and both have been extensively damaged by construction activities. Materials collected during the digging there consist of buff-colored potsherds with gray shell-tempered paste and punctated decorations, small triangular-unnotched projectile points, an abundance of stone scrapers, a conical copper bangle, and some bits of sheet metal. The fourth site tested (14RY10) is on the west side of the Blue River. It was buried under considerable flood-borne silt but the exploratory trenches indicated the former presence of an earth lodge and other village features. Potsherds from the house area suggest that a cultural transition was underway at that location. It was not possible to do any extensive digging there, but at the end of the fiscal year plans were being made by one of the local institutions to continue the investigations as a cooperative effort. It was necessary for the River Basin Surveys party to close down its work on June 26 and return to the headquarters at Lincoln.

The paleontological field party completed its activities at the Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming on July 1, 1952, and left the following day for the Canyon Ferry Reservoir in Montana. En route, at the request of the National Park Service, it visited the South Unit of the Theodore Roosevelt National Monument to examine some paleontological material found in that area. From July 5 to August 3 the party explored exposures of the Oligocene and Miocene deposits in the Canyon Ferry Basin. Some 75 specimens of small mammals were collected, adding greatly to the knowledge of certain groups, particularly the rabbits and small dogs of the Miocene. During the period the paleontologist also identified the Tertiary sediments in a number of localities in the Toston Basin for a mapping party of the United States Geological Survey. From August 9 to 30 the party explored the exposures of the Paleocene Fort Union formation in the Garrison Reservoir near Elbowoods, N. Dak. Specimens are exceedingly rare in that formation, and because of the uncertain correlation of the deposits the value of those found is materially increased. During that period the nearly complete skeleton of *Champsosaurus*, an alligatorlike aquatic reptile, was collected. Exposures of the Oacoma member of the Upper Cretaceous Pierre shale in the vicinity of the Oahe Dam were explored from September 2 to 10. A number of specimens of marine reptiles were found but they had been exposed too long to be worth collecting.

The paleontological party returned to the field in June, and from June 1 to 7, 1953, at the request of the National Park Service made a paleontological survey of certain areas in the Badlands National Monument. From the 9th to the 27th it continued explorations of the Oligocene and Miocene deposits of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir area.

Initial flooding of the reservoir made it necessary to visit several localities by boat. About 100 specimens of small mammals, rabbits, rodents, and marsupials were obtained. Of special interest is a very small rabbit, details of the teeth of which suggest that it may be ancestral to the cony or pika, the tiny rock rabbit which lives high in the mountains. If such should prove to be true these are the earliest known specimens of that group of rabbits found anywhere in the world. The Canyon Ferry Reservoir basin, which will not be available for study another season because of the impounded water, has been the most productive, both in the number and variety of species, of any locality in the area and is the only one thus far that has produced a sizable Middle Oligocene fauna in the Intermountain Basins. On June 27 the party moved to the Fort Peck Reservoir in Montana for the purpose of examining a plesiosaur (marine reptile) skeleton found in the Upper Cretaceous Bear Paw shale by a member of the Fish and Wildlife Service. At the end of the year the party was at Fort Peck.

During the year 18 preliminary appraisal reports were completed, mimeographed, and distributed to the cooperating agencies. One supplemental report, on the Fort Randall Reservoir, was completed and ready to mimeograph. Fourteen short articles on specific subjects in Plains archeology were completed and printed in various publications. Six appeared in the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter; four in the Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, 63d annual meeting; one in American Antiquity; one in the Americana Annual; and two in the Missouri Basin Progress Report, issued monthly by the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee. Thirteen additional articles were completed and had been accepted for publication by various journals. Nine reports were completed and were ready to submit for publication. They included three technical papers on excavations in the Garrison Reservoir area, one on an excavated site in the Oahe area, one on historic sites dug in the Fort Randall basin, one on excavations in the Kirwin Reservoir, one general paper on the subject of articles of white manufacture as exemplified by the materials from various sites in the Missouri Basin, and two on work in the Northwest done by a member of the staff prior to his joining the Missouri Basin Project.

The laboratory at Lincoln processed 161,036 specimens from 339 sites in 9 reservoir areas and 1 unassignable site. A total of 22,570 catalog numbers was assigned to the series of specimens. The work in the laboratory also included: Reflex copies of record sheets, both negatives and prints, 12,629; photographic negatives, 2,281; photographic contact prints, 11,474; enlargements, 5" x 7" to 20" x 24", 4,082; photographs mounted for files, 6,374; transparencies mounted in glass, 1,132; drawings, tracings, and maps, 126; specimens drawn for

illustration, 504; completion of restoration of pottery vessels, 32; vessels or rim sections restored, 84.

Temporary interpretative displays showing the scope and results of archeological investigations in the Missouri Basin were installed in the windows of the laboratory in the business section of Lincoln in November 1952, and in the windows of a large Lincoln department store in February 1953. A special display illustrating and interpreting the archeology of the Oahe Reservoir area was installed for the Corps of Engineers by the Missouri Basin Project in the registration building for visitors at the Oahe Dam observation point. Special archeological and paleontological displays were prepared for the meetings of the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee held at the headquarters and laboratory in May.

Paul L. Cooper, consulting archeologist, was in charge of one excavating and survey party in the Oahe Reservoir basin from July 1 until October 16. He supervised the digging at the Black Widow site and toward the end of the season participated in the reconnaissance work. During the fall and winter months in the laboratory he correlated the records of the Oahe reconnaissance with previous records, summarized information from published and unpublished sources of varied nature, made use of data obtained from excavations by the Missouri Basin Project and other agencies, and prepared "An Appraisal of the Archeology of the Oahe Reservoir." He also worked on a summary report of the activities of the Missouri Basin Project during the calendar years 1950 and 1951. This is concerned with investigations in 42 reservoir areas, the work of 2 full-season survey parties and other shorter-term parties, the activities of a paleontological party during 2 field seasons, and the excavations carried on by 12 full-season parties in Indian and historic sites in 6 different reservoir basins. The specimens obtained from the Black Widow site received preliminary study and a provisional classification was made of the pottery found there. Mr. Cooper participated in the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology at Lincoln in November and attended the sessions of the Society for American Archeology at Urbana, Ill., in May.

Robert B. Cumming, Jr., archeologist, was in charge of the Indian-site excavations and survey in the Fort Randall Reservoir area in South Dakota from July 1 to September 26. He supervised the digging at the Oldham, Hitchell, and Pease Creek sites. During the months at the laboratory in Lincoln he made analyses of the material and data obtained during the 1951 and 1952 seasons at the Oldham site and prepared a technical report on the results of his investigations at that location. In addition he completed a supplementary report for the previously issued "Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of the Lower Platte Basin," and finished the first

draft, with an accompanying map showing the location of all sites found to that date in the reservoir area, of a supplementary report on the Fort Randall basin. From June 10 through 17, 1953, he supervised the work of the excavating party in the Tuttle Creek Dam area in Kansas. Mr. Cumming presented a résumé of the 1952 field work at the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology in November.

From July 1 to September 15 Franklin Fenenga, archeologist, was in charge of an excavating party in the Oahe Reservoir area and also took part in additional surveys in the general vicinity of the dam. He directed the digging at the Buffalo Pasture, Mathison, and Indian Creek sites. In August he installed a special display to interpret the archeology of the Oahe Dam area in the observation building maintained by the Corps of Engineers at a spot overlooking the east wing of the dam. During the remainder of the year, at the Lincoln headquarters, he completed appraisal reports on the archeology of the Gavins Point Reservoir in Nebraska and South Dakota and for the Middle Fork Reservoir in Wyoming. He also completed a detailed technical report on the results obtained at the Indian Creek site and had finished approximately 75 percent of the report on the Buffalo Pasture Village by the end of the fiscal year. He presented three papers on archeological field methods before the Seminar on Plains Archeology at the Laboratory of Anthropology of the University of Nebraska. He took part in the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology and was reelected to a third term as editor of the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter by that group. He presided as president at the anthropological section of the 63d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and presented a paper, "The Ice-Glider Game, an 18th-Century Innovation in Northern Plains Culture." He also prepared an article, "The Weights of Chipped-Stone Projectile Points, a Clue to Their Functions," for publication in the *Southwestern Journal for Anthropology*. While in the field he addressed several organizations, telling about the work of the River Basin Surveys, and during the months in Lincoln acted as preceptor of the Indian Project of two groups of Campfire Girls. Because of the curtailment of funds for the Missouri Basin Project it was necessary to terminate Mr. Fenenga's appointment in a reduction-in-force action on June 30, 1953.

During July, August, and early September Donald D. Hartle, archeologist, was in charge of the excavations at the Night-Walker's Butte site and Grandmother's Lodge in the Garrison Reservoir area. In September he also measured and photographed a modern dance lodge in the Santee Bottoms. Throughout the remainder of the year he was at the Lincoln headquarters where he completed the detailed technical report on the excavations, carried on during 2 previous years at the Rock Village site (32ME15). He completed a series

of notes on the work at Night-Walker's Butte, the Grandmother's Lodge, and the dance lodge, and presented a summary report on his summer's work at one of the sessions of the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology. As a result of the reduction in force, made necessary by curtailed funds, Mr. Hartle's employment was terminated on June 30, 1953.

George Metcalf, field and laboratory assistant, was a member of the Fort Berthold excavating party in the Garrison Reservoir area from July 1 to September 26, 1952. In addition to taking an active part in the digging at the fort he spent several days guiding the paleontological party to exposures noted during the previous year's surveys and in checking on the location of archeological sites reported by local residents. Mr. Metcalf also assisted in the investigations at the Grandmother's Lodge site. After returning to the Lincoln headquarters he prepared the material from Fort Berthold II for cataloging, made an analysis of the artifacts from the Night-Walker's Butte excavations, studied and prepared descriptions of specimens from the Star Village site (32ME16) dug the preceding year, and started work on a description of the remains of the last Arikara earth lodge, a task at which he was engaged until the end of the fiscal year. During the winter he also prepared book reviews for the North Dakota Historical Quarterly and for Nebraska History. Mr. Metcalf's employment was terminated on June 30 through the reduction-in-force program, but on July 1 he was to take a position as a museum aide in the division of archeology, United States National Museum.

On July 1, 1952, John E. Mills, archeologist, was occupied with an excavating party at the site of the Whetstone Army post in the Fort Randall Reservoir area in South Dakota. He completed that work on July 25 and moved his party to the Fort Randall brick-kiln site where he dug until August 29. During August he also made a reconnaissance, visiting the sites of the Lower Brule Indian Agency, Fort Lower Brule, and Fort Hale for the purpose of planning possible future excavations at those locations. In September he took his party to the Kirwin Reservoir area in Kansas and dug the site of Camp Kirwan. From October through June Mr. Mills was engaged at headquarters analyzing materials and preparing reports on the results of his investigations. He completed technical papers on "Historic-Sites Archeology in Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota," and "Excavation at Camp Kirwan, Kansas." In addition he completed manuscripts on the results of work which he did before joining the staff of the Missouri Basin Project. They were: "Quantitative Analysis of a Columbia River Shell Mound," and "Cultural Continuity at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island." In September he addressed the Kirwin High School on the subject "Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys" and in May presented a paper, "Ethnohistory," before

the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. Mr. Mills requested leave of absence in May to return to the University of Washington to complete his studies for an advanced degree in anthropology. Such was granted, but in the reduction-in-force program it was necessary to remove his name from the rolls as of June 30.

At the start of the fiscal year J. M. Shippee, field and laboratory assistant, was at the headquarters in Lincoln. He spent several days assembling data for use in making an aerial survey and on July 15 and 16 flew with Ralph S. Solecki over five reservoir areas in Kansas. On July 23, under the general direction of Mr. Solecki, he started a ground survey of the Tuttle Creek Reservoir and was in that area until September 8. From that date until October 4 he assisted in the survey of the Glen Elder, Kirwin, Webster, and Wilson Reservoir basins. On his return to the laboratory he helped to complete the survey sheets and maps for the 156 new sites found, aided in the analysis of specimens, the identification of photographs, and the preparation of exhibits. He wrote an outline summary of the results of Solecki's work for presentation at the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology. In November he also gave an illustrated talk before the Kansas City Chapter of the Missouri Archeological Society. On June 10, 1953, Shippee went to the Tuttle Creek Reservoir as assistant to Mr. Cumming and after the latter's return to Lincoln on June 17, was in charge of the excavating party for the remainder of the project. Mr. Shippee's employment was terminated by the reduction in force on June 30.

G. H. Smith, archeologist, was in charge of the party digging at the site of Fort Berthold II on July 1 and continued to supervise those excavations until the end of the season on September 23. Returning to the headquarters at Lincoln he spent the time from September 26 to June 30 working over materials and writing reports on his field-work. He completed the detailed technical paper on the results of the investigations made during a previous year at Fort Stevenson in the Garrison area. He also finished a brief report on the excavation of Fort Berthold II intended primarily to indicate progress at the site as of the end of the fiscal year. A manuscript consisting of a descriptive account of glass beads, some 8,000 in number, recovered at Fort Berthold was written and accepted for publication by the Central Texas Archeologist. A summary account of the history of the Niobrara River Basin was prepared for submission to the Bureau of Reclamation for use in the revision of the Niobrara Basin report of that Bureau's Region 7 office. At the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology Mr. Smith reported on the work at Fort Berthold II and also presided as chairman at a session devoted to Plains Ethnohistory. Mr. Smith resigned, effective June 19, to attend the American School of Research, Athens, Greece.

Ralph S. Solecki, archeologist, was transferred to the Missouri Basin Project early in July. During the period from then until October 4 he was in charge of the surveys of the five Kansas reservoirs and in July and August flew three aerial photographic missions over other Missouri Basin areas. After completing the aerial missions Mr. Solecki prepared an article, "Photographing the Past," which appeared in the September issue of the Missouri River Basin Progress Report. While at the Lincoln office during the latter part of October and early November appraisal reports on the five Kansas Reservoir surveys were completed by Mr. Solecki.

Robert L. Stephenson, acting chief of the Missouri Basin Project, devoted a major portion of his time to managing the operations of the project. However, he was able to prepare a series of summary statements on the past 7 years of Missouri Basin Project activities in detail, reservoir by reservoir. He also did extensive work on a technical report of the excavations he supervised during previous years at the Whitney Reservoir on the Brazos River, Hill County, Tex., and made some analysis of notes and materials from the Accokeek site in Maryland. He served as chairman of one section of the Tenth Conference for Plains Archeology in November, attended the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology at Urbana, Ill., where he presented a paper, "Accokeek: A Middle-Atlantic Culture Sequence," and acted as a discussant for two other papers. He served as chairman for an informal conference of Plains archeologists held at the Lincoln headquarters in April, and was host for the meeting of the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee meeting in May. At the end of the fiscal year he was on a tour of inspection of the Missouri Basin. While in the field he visited White's paleontological party at Canyon Ferry Reservoir in Montana.

At the start of the fiscal year Richard Page Wheeler, archeologist, was in charge of the survey and excavation party at the Jamestown Reservoir in North Dakota. He continued his investigations there until September 26 when he returned to the headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr. Throughout the remainder of the year he worked on a major technical report summarizing the results of excavations and surveys made by himself and others in the Angostura Reservoir, S. Dak., and in the Boysen and Keyhole Reservoirs in Wyoming, between 1946 and 1951. That report was virtually completed at the close of the year. In addition he prepared a paper, "Plains Ceramic Analysis: A Check-List of Features and Descriptive Terms," which was published in the Plains Archeological Conference News Letter, vol. 5, No. 2. He also wrote an interim report, "Appraisal of the Archeological and Paleontological Resources of the Jamestown Reservoir, North Dakota: Supplement," which was mimeographed and distributed to the cooperating agencies. At the Tenth Conference for

Plains Archeology in November he gave a résumé of the Jamestown investigations and read a paper on the preceramic subsistence patterns in the Great Plains. On May 1 he presented a paper on Dakota mounds and earthworks at the 63d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences. In the late spring he collaborated with Dr. Donald J. Lehmer on a paper, "Time Horizons in the Northern Plains."

Dr. Theodore E. White, geologist, was in charge of the paleontological field party during all its operations. As previously noted, work during the 1952 season was in the Canyon Ferry, Garrison, and Oahe reservoir areas, and in June 1953 the party returned to the Canyon Ferry Reservoir in Montana for additional collecting. From September 15 to November 6, 1952, and from April 2 to May 30, 1953, Dr. White was in the laboratory at Lincoln. During those periods he was occupied in identifying osteological material collected by the various archeological excavating parties. Dr. White's other activities were discussed in connection with the operations of the Washington office.

Cooperating institutions.—Various State and local institutions cooperated in the Inter-Agency Salvage Program during the year. Most of those activities were on the basis of agreements between the agencies and the National Park Service, but in a few cases State groups carried on independently, although correlating their efforts closely with the over-all operations. The Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society continued to assume responsibility for all reservoir areas in that State. The Indiana Historical Society included surveys of potential reservoir areas in its general program for archeological research in Indiana and made periodical reports on the results of the investigations. Institutions working under agreements with the Service and the projects undertaken were: California Archeological Survey, University of California, Berkeley, made surveys of the proposed Trinity, Lewiston, Mooney Gulch, Red Bank, Oroville, Nimbus, Ice House, Union Valley, Pilot Creek, San Luis, and San Lucas Reservoirs of California and the Humboldt River and tributaries in Nevada, and started excavations in sites in the Nimbus and Red Bank areas; the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh excavated in the Conemaugh Reservoir area on the Conemaugh River in Pennsylvania; the Florida State Museum of the University of Florida dug a number of sites in the portion of the Jim Woodruff Reservoir basin located in Florida; the University of Kansas continued excavations at a site in the Fort Randall Reservoir basin in South Dakota; the University of Missouri excavated in the Pomme de Terre Reservoir on the river of the same name and at the Table Rock Reservoir on the White River in Missouri; Montana State University dug several small sites in the Garrison Reservoir area in North Dakota; the Nebraska

State Historical Society worked at three sites in the Fort Randall basin, South Dakota; the University of Nebraska Laboratory of Anthropology continued excavations in the Harlan County Reservoir on the Republican River, Nebr.; the University of Nebraska State Museum made archeological excavations in the Medicine Creek Reservoir in western Nebraska, and on a volunteer basis did paleontological work in several Missouri Basin projects; the State Historical Society of North Dakota continued excavations in the Garrison area; the University of Oklahoma worked at the Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir on the Illinois River and at the Keystone Reservoir on the Arkansas River in Oklahoma; the University of Oregon excavated in sites near The Dalles Dam on the Oregon side of the Columbia River; the University of South Dakota worked in the Oahe Reservoir basin in South Dakota; the State College of Washington investigated an early site in the Lind Coulee, Wash.; the University of Washington excavated at the Wakemap Mound site on the Washington side of the Columbia in The Dalles Reservoir basin; and the University of Wyoming continued its digging at the Keyhole Reservoir on the Belle Fourche River in Wyoming.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

In the spring of 1952 the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, which had made a grant to the Institute of Social Anthropology to enable it to carry on its functions from January 1, 1952, to the end of the fiscal year with the understanding that the Smithsonian anthropologists would be available for program analyses of technical aid projects, decided to utilize anthropologists on a permanent basis. A request was made that plans be prepared to transfer ISA personnel to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs on July 1 and bring to a close the ISA activities as such. Late in June 1952, however, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs extended its grant to the Smithsonian Institution for an additional 3 months, so that there could be an orderly transfer of personnel, and provided \$15,725 to finance the ISA until September 30, 1952. Before that date it became apparent that further time would be needed, and the grant was extended to December 31, 1952, and an additional \$15,725 made available. The total funds for the 6-month period were \$31,450. The activities of the Institute of Social Anthropology ended on December 31, 1952.

The period from July 1 to December 31, 1952, was one of retrenchment and the closing down of projects. In Washington Dr. Foster was occupied in terminating the work of the Institute, in the planning of anthropological aspects of the program in the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and in the preparation of four article-length manuscripts on contemporary cultures in Latin America for publication

in anthropological journals. Dr. Kalervo Oberg, who had returned to the Washington office in June, prepared reports on the cultural problems encountered by technical aid programs in Brazil, and read and commented on Institute of Inter-American Affairs reports, as requested. He described Servicio programs in Brazil at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis, Mo., in December.

In Mexico all former Institute of Social Anthropology programs were terminated and the activities of Dr. Isabel T. Kelly were integrated with those of the Mexico City offices of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Her assignments, all made from that office, included trips to Monterey and Veracruz. In Colombia, beginning July 1, the work of Charles J. Erasmus was directly integrated with the Bogotá office of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and all assignments, including program planning, routine office work, and field work in fisheries and agriculture were made by that office. Dr. Ozzie Simmons was in Peru on July 1 awaiting transfer to Chile by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. There was unexpected delay in the shift, however, and as he had not been assigned to an Institute program in Peru he made use of the time in terminating basic field studies in the Cañete Valley which, when published, will add to the knowledge of contemporary Latin American culture and will be a useful adjunct to program planning in the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Dr. Donald Pierson resigned his position in Brazil on June 30, 1952, and subsequently returned to the United States.

Mrs. Eloise B. Edelen, of the Smithsonian Institution editorial staff, continued to edit Institute of Social Anthropology manuscripts. Publication No. 13, "The Tajín Totonac," by Isabel T. Kelly and Angel Palerm, was released on September 22, 1952. Publications No. 15, "Indian Tribes of Northern Mato Grosso, Brazil," by Kalervo Oberg, and No. 16, "Penny Capitalism: A Guatemalan Indian Economy," by Sol Tax, were released for distribution on April 2 and June 16, 1953, respectively.

On December 31, 1952, the employment of Dr. George M. Foster, Director, was terminated through a reduction-in-force action; and anthropologists Isabel T. Kelly, Charles J. Erasmus, Ozzie Simmons, and Kalervo Oberg were transferred to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

ARCHIVES

An apparent increase in public interest concerning American Indians, particularly those of the West, has resulted in greater demands on the large photographic collections. For the period from March 1 to June 30, 1953, 288 prints, together with data concerning them, were furnished in response to 104 requests.

During this same period 77 manuscripts were consulted, and 12 orders for microfilm and photostatic copies were filled.

Numerous gifts of photographs and manuscripts were received during the year. New linguistic materials accessioned included a portion of a Ponca-English vocabulary and a number of hymns translated in the Omaha language. This material, prepared in 1872 by J. O. Dorsey, was presented to the Bureau by Mrs. Virginia Dorsey Lightfoot. A portion of an English-Choctaw vocabulary prepared by Cyrus Byington about 1860 was presented by Donald D. McKay. The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio presented a newspaper of 1874 in the Creek language.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The time of the illustrator was spent in preparing and executing illustrations and maps for Bureau and River Basin Surveys publications and for research associates, and making posters, graphs, charts, diagrams, and maps, and repairing and altering illustrations for the editorial division and other departments of the Institution. Floor plans and front elevations also were executed for the Smithsonian planning committee.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

There were issued 1 Annual Report, 5 Bulletins, and 3 Publications of the Institute of Social Anthropology, as follows:

Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1951-1952.

ii+ 30 pp. 1953.

Bulletin 145. The Indian tribes of North America, by John R. Swanton. vi+726 pp., 5 maps. 1952.

Bulletin 150. The modal personality structure of the Tuscarora Indians, as revealed by the Rorschach test, by Anthony F. C. Wallace. viii+120 pp., 1 pl., 8 figs. 1952.

Bulletin 151. Anthropological Papers, Nos. 33-42. ix+507 pp., 37 pls., 25 figs., 7 maps. 1953.

No. 33. "Of the Crow Nation," by Edwin Thompson Denig. Edited, with biographical sketch and footnotes, by John C. Ewers.

No. 34. The water lily in Maya art: A complex of alleged Asiatic origin, by Robert L. Rands.

No. 35. The Medicine Bundles of the Florida Seminole and the Green Corn Dance, by Louis Capron.

No. 36. Technique in the music of the American Indian, by Frances Densmore.

No. 37. The belief of the Indian in a connection between song and the supernatural, by Frances Densmore.

No. 38. Aboriginal fish poisons, by Robert F. Heizer.

No. 39. Aboriginal navigation off the coasts of Upper and Baja California, by Robert F. Heizer and William C. Massey.

No. 40. Exploration of an Adena mound at Natrium, West Virginia, by Ralph S. Solecki.

No. 41. The Wind River Shoshone Sun Dance, by D. B. Shimkin.

- No. 42. Current trends in the Wind River Shoshone Sun Dance, by Fred W. Voget.
- Bulletin 153. La Venta, Tabasco: A study of Olmec ceramics and art, by Philip Drucker. x+257 pp., 66 pls., 64 figs. 1952.
- Bulletin 155. Prehistoric settlement patterns in the Virú Valley, Perú, by Gordon R. Willey. xxii+453 pp., 60 pls., 88 figs. 1953.
- Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 13. The Tajín Totonac. Part 1. History, subsistence, shelter, and technology, by Isabel Kelly and Angel Palerm. xiv+369 pp., 33 pls., 69 figs., 18 maps. 1952.
- Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 15. Indian tribes of northern Mato Grosso, Brazil, by Kalervo Oberg. With appendix entitled "Anthropometry of the Umotina, Nambicuara, and Iranxe, with comparative data from other northern Mato Grosso tribes," by Marshall T. Newman. vii+144 pp., 10 pls., 2 figs., 3 maps, 14 charts. 1953.
- Institute of Social Anthropology Publication No. 16. Penny capitalism: A Guatemalan Indian economy, by Sol Tax. x+230 pp., 6 maps, 19 charts. 1953.
- The following publications were in press at the close of the fiscal year:
- Bulletin 152. Index to Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes of the United States," compiled by Frances S. Nichols.
- Bulletin 154. River Basin Surveys Papers: Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. Nos. 1-6.
- No. 1. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri River Basin Archeological Survey in 1948, by Waldo R. Wedel.
- No. 2. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development Program: Summary report on the Missouri Basin Archeological Survey in 1949, by Waldo R. Wedel.
- No. 3. The Woodruff Ossuary, a prehistoric burial site in Phillips County, Kans., by Marvin F. Kivett.
- No. 4. The Addicks Dam sites:
- I. An archeological survey of the Addicks Dam basin, Southeast Texas, by Joe Ben Wheat.
- II. Indian skeletal remains from the Doering and Kobs sites, Addicks Reservoir, Tex., by Marshall T. Newman.
- No. 5. The Hodges site:
- I. Two rock shelters near Tucumcari, N. Mex., by Herbert W. Dick.
- II. Geology of the Hodges site, Quay County, N. Mex., by Sheldon Judson.
- No. 6. The Rembert Mounds, Elbert County, Ga., by Joseph R. Caldwell.
- Appendix. List of River Basin Surveys reports published in other series.
- Bulletin 156. The Iroquois Eagle Dance, an offshoot of the Calumut Dance, by William N. Fenton, with an analysis of the Iroquois Eagle Dance and songs, by Gertrude Prokosch Kurath.
- Bulletin 157. Anthropological Papers, Nos. 43-48.
- No. 43. Stone Monuments of the Río Chiquito, Veracruz, Mexico, by Matthew W. Stirling.
- No. 44. The Cerro de las Mesas offering of jade and other materials, by Philip Drucker.
- No. 45. Archeological materials from the vicinity of Mobridge, S. Dak., by Waldo R. Wedel.
- No. 46. The original Strachey vocabulary of the Virginia Indian language, by John P. Harrington.
- No. 47. The Sun Dance of the Northern Ute, by John Alan Jones.
- No. 48. Some manifestations of water in Mesoamerican art, by Robert L. Rands.

Publications distributed totaled 38,596, as compared with 21,505 for the fiscal year 1952.

COLLECTIONS

Acc. No.

- 188983. 7 ethnological specimens from States of Washington and California, and from the Amazon Basin; 120 archeological specimens from Texas, México and Panamá.
- 195312. (Through Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.) Plesiosaur skeleton and spine of hybodont shark from Graneros formation, Newcastle member, in Keyhole Reservoir area, Crook County, Wyo., collected in June 1952 by Dr. Theodore E. White, River Basin Surveys.
- 195942. Approximately 74 fossil vertebrates from Oligocene and Miocene deposits of Canyon Ferry Reservoir area in Montana, and 4 mollusks, collected August 1952, by Dr. Theodore E. White, River Basin Surveys.
- 195943. Skeleton, without skull, of fossil reptile from Tongue River member of Fort Union formation in the Fort Garrison Reservoir area, North Dakota, collected in September 1952 by Dr. Theodore E. White, River Basin Surveys.
- 197275. Archeological materials excavated by field party under Franklin Fenenga at Slick Rock Village, Tulare County, Calif., River Basin Surveys.
- 197689. 144 specimens from Georgia including deeply weathered flint artifacts from Macon Plateau, Bibb County, and 1 lot of chips, probably from old Occoneeetown, Milledgeville, Baldwin County.
- 197886. Bones of 2 species of birds from State of Washington. River Basin Surveys.
- 198525. 613 archeological surface specimens from Eufaula Reservoir, Onapa and Canadian Reservoir areas, southeastern Oklahoma, collected August and September 1948 by David J. Wenner, Jr., River Basin Surveys.
- 198526. 380 archeological surface specimens from the Eufaula (Gaines Creek) Reservoir, southeastern Oklahoma, collected July and August 1950 by Leonard G. Johnson, River Basin Surveys.
- 198527. 54 archeological surface specimens from Optima Reservoir, North Canadian River, Texas County, Okla., collected August 1950 by Leonard G. Johnson, River Basin Surveys.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Frances Densmore, Dr. John R. Swanton, and Dr. Antonio J. Waring, Jr., continued as collaborators of the Bureau of American Ethnology. On November 14, 1952, Ralph S. Solecki was named collaborator in archeology.

On February 24, 1953, Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker joined the staff of the Bureau as archives assistant.

Information was furnished during the past year by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the American Indians, past and present, of both continents. The increased number of requests from teachers, particularly from primary and secondary grades, from Scout organizations, and from the general public, indicates a rapidly growing interest in the American Indian. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Director.*

Dr. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



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